

SOME ACCOUNT

OF

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL was first opened for the reception of patients, January 1, A.D. 1733-4, in Lanesborough House, which occupied part of the premises on which the Hospital now stands. Its institution was owing to dissensions which arose among the subscribers to the Westminster Infirmary.

This charity (now Westminster Hospital), for the relief of "poor sick and disabled persons," was originally established in Petty France, Westminster, A.D. 1719, by several individuals who had previously made common cause for the relief of sick prisoners in Newgate, the Clink, and other prisons of the metropolis. It was the first hospital for the sick supported by voluntary contributions; and met with such support that the subscribers, in 1724, found it necessary to remove to a larger house in Chappell Street. The funds, and applications for admission, continuing yearly to increase, and the house in Chappell Street having been reported to be in a ruinous condition, it was deemed expedient to procure larger and more suitable premises. Two houses for this purpose having been offered to the managers—one in Castle Lane, Pimlico, the other Lanesborough House, near Hyde Park Corner—opinions were much divided as to the greater eligibility of these two localities and premises. The discussion was carried on with much heat, till the question was eventually settled by a resolution, passed at a general board

of the subscribers, "That the house in Castle Lane should be purchased for the infirmary." Upon this decision, "many of the subscribers, who had been originally and principally concerned in carrying on the undertaking, with all the physicians," determined to take a lease of Lanesborough House, which, in their opinion, "on account of the strength of the building and the airiness of the situation, was much more convenient to answer the ends of the charity."

This was accordingly effected; and on the 19th of October 1733 a general meeting of the gentlemen who were favourably disposed to the new institution was held in Golden Square, at the house of one of the subscribers, when committees were appointed, "to fit up Lanesborough House for the reception of patients with all convenient speed;"—"to draw up bye-laws for the management of the new hospital upon the model of St. Thomas's Hospital." At this meeting six* physicians (Drs. Tessier, Stuart, Wasey, Broxolme, Burton, and Ross), with three surgeons (Messrs. Dickins, Amyard, and Wilkie)—all of whom "having declared their willingness to serve without fee or reward"—were elected medical officers; and at a meeting a few days after, Mr. Cheselden's name was added to the list of surgeons. Other officers also were appointed.

At one of these meetings probably, Richard Willis, then Bishop of Winchester, was elected president; but he did not survive the first year of office. After his death the Governors solicited the patronage of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and requested his acceptance of the office of president. His Royal Highness was pleased to accede to their request; and the office of president has ever since been held by one of the royal family, and (with the exception of the short period when George III., after the death of his father, held it till the death of George II.) by the reigning sovereign.

Preparations were immediately made to adapt Lanesborough House for the reception of patients; and whilst these were in progress, committees of the subscribers were held at various coffee-houses, and were occupied in drawing up regulations for the different departments, in making con-

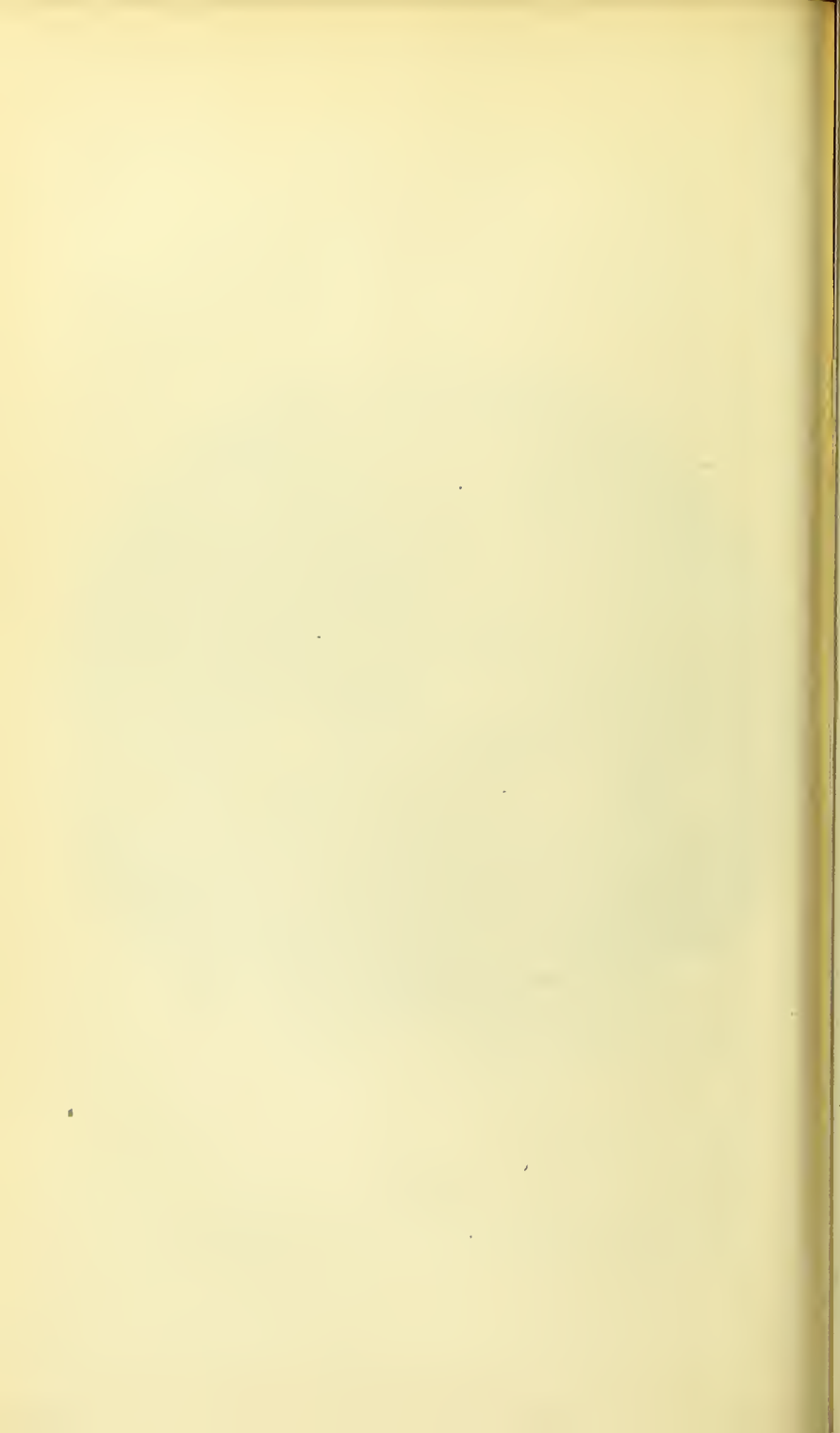
* The number was shortly afterwards reduced to four.



ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

1746.

From the picture by R. WILSON, R.A., in the Foundling Hospital.



tracts for stores and provisions—in receiving subscriptions—electing governors, and also in a vain endeavour to get the managers of the Westminster Infirmary to hand over to the trustees of St. George's a portion of the funds in the treasury at the time of the separation.

The new institution, however, met with great public support; subscriptions and donations rapidly poured in; and among its early supporters we find the names of Dr. Richard Meade and Sir Hans Sloane,* the most eminent medical men of that day, whose example and influence must have most materially tended to promote the success of the Hospital.

By the end of the year (1733) the arrangements at Lanesborough House were in such a state of forwardness that the Governors determined to admit patients; and accordingly, on the 1st of January 1733-4, the Hospital was opened, and the first patients were received in the wards.

From this time boards were held weekly at Lanesborough House for the admission of patients, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Hospital; while committees for special matters were held as before, at coffee-houses, for the greater convenience of the members, as Hyde Park Corner was in those days considered to be “out of town,”† and indeed was considered the boundary of town and country till the removal of the turnpike in October 1825.

The Hospital at first was only furnished with thirty beds; but very soon the number was increased to sixty. These, however, were found inadequate to meet the demands for admission; and the funds of the charity rapidly increasing, it was resolved, in the beginning of 1735, to enlarge the house, and to procure, if possible, some addition to the premises.

A committee was accordingly appointed to inquire into

* Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., M.D., was an ancestor of Earl Cadogan, one of the present treasurers of St. George's Hospital. He was President of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, and died at Chelsea 11th January 1753, in the ninety-second year of his age.

† “Lord Lanesborough certainly thought so,” says Pennant, “by the curious distich he had inscribed on the front of his house :

“ It is my delight to be
Both in town and country.”

the tenure of Lanesborough House, and to report on the means of enlarging the accommodation for patients. By April 11, 1735, the committee were able to report "that the annual income arising from subscriptions was sufficient to relieve 100 in-patients more than the present house can contain; and that the balance of the audit of the preceding year would be sufficient to defray the charge of erecting an additional building for that purpose." For the furtherance of this object the committee recommended the purchase of the freehold of Lanesborough House, and two adjoining houses, held under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and also of "two acres of the field adjoining the Hospital to the south," the property of Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart.*

These recommendations were approved, and steps were at once taken to effect the purchase of these premises. A satisfactory arrangement was speedily made with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who were willing to sell their property as soon as they might be enabled by act of parliament to do so. Before long the act was passed, and the freehold of Lanesborough House, with the adjoining houses, became the property of the trustees of the Hospital, at the very reasonable price of 500*l*. The negotiations with Sir Robert Grosvenor, however, were not so successful; and it was not till 1767 that the trustees were able to obtain from Richard, Lord Grosvenor, a lease of the piece of ground upon which the southern half of the present Hospital is built, and part of the present garden, formerly called "the airing ground." The lease was granted for ninety-eight years, at a peppercorn rent, "as long as the premises should be occupied as a public hospital."†

Whilst these negotiations were pending, the Governors made an attempt to procure a royal charter, and render the institution permanent by act of parliament. A petition for this purpose was addressed to the Queen (at that time, in the absence of George II. in Hanover, the regent and guardian of the realm) in council, praying "that the society might be

* Ancestor of the Marquis of Westminster.

† This lease, having recently expired, has been regranted by the Marquis of Westminster for twenty-one years from Lady-day 1865, on the same conditions as that originally granted, and renewable at the expiration of nineteen years.

incorporated by the style and title of the Royal Hospital of St. George," with power to hold lands under mortmain, &c. The petition was sent in the first instance to the Lord Chancellor, who apparently approved of the request for a charter, but objected to the title—"that the addition of 'royal' was improper;" "that there was no necessity for a royal charter to be confirmed by act of parliament;" and "that the trustees ought not to hold any lands in mortmain whatsoever, except such as were necessary for the site of the Hospital."

Probably from this unfavourable opinion of the Lord Chancellor* (whose character and opinions were held in the highest respect), the question of the charter, though for some time agitated, was soon dropped, and was not renewed till more than eighty years afterwards.

As soon as the agreement with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster was completed, the works at Hyde Park Corner were forthwith taken in hand, and under the direction of Mr. Isaac Ware, of H.M.'s Board of Works, were carried on with such activity, that in a few months the Hospital, much improved in its arrangements and furnished with two hundred beds, was ready for the reception of patients. In this state it continued without any notable alteration till 1825, when, from the great increase of the population, the applications for in-door relief far exceeded the accommodation which the Hospital could supply; and the conditions of the wards, and the other arrangements of the building, were found to be very faulty, and unfit for the requirements of an improved state of medical and sanitary science.

The defects and inconveniences of the building having been brought to the attention of the Governors, after full consideration it was thought best to rebuild the Hospital entirely; and for this purpose Mr. Wilkins (the architect of University College and the National Gallery) was selected to furnish the design. Under his superintendence the work of rebuilding was at once commenced, at the rear of the old Hospital; the patients meanwhile continuing to occupy the old building till the new was complete and ready for their reception. By

* Lord Talbot, of whom Lord Campbell says, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, "Every contemporary notice was an unqualified eulogium. Those who value him as I do can never tire of the repetition of his praise."

April 1834 the new erection was finished, with accommodation for 325 in-patients, a theatre for lectures, and a museum for the pathological preparations.

These improvements and extension of the usefulness of the charity were in a great measure due to the exertions of Mr. H. P. Fuller,* by whom the plan for rebuilding the Hospital was first proposed, and by whose indefatigable industry in obtaining the necessary funds it was eventually carried out. Mr. Fuller still lives, *viridi senectute*, to rejoice in this good work. But the institution has lost another most valuable friend, who laboured with equal zeal in promoting the success of the undertaking—Mr. Joseph Gunning,† the late secretary. For fifty-five years Mr. Gunning held the combined offices of secretary and solicitor; and to his courtesy and readiness in imparting information to all visitors of the Hospital may be traced many a donation and subscription; and by his exertions a large sum of money, which had been bequeathed for charitable purposes in general, was procured from the Court of Chancery in aid of the rebuilding of the Hospital.

In June of this year (1834) an Act of Incorporation was obtained, which confirms all the existing rights of the Hospital, and empowers the trustees “to hold property to the amount of 20,000*l.* per annum, without incurring the penalties or forfeitures of the Statute of Mortmain;” a most important clause, as it enabled the late Sir Thomas Apreece to bequeath his estates to St. George’s, in preference to other hospitals supported by voluntary subscriptions. This legacy (though, from the opposition of the heir-at-law, a compromise was deemed expedient, and the Hospital eventually received only a moiety of the estate) has enabled the Governors not only to maintain the charity in its contemplated extent of usefulness, but also to add considerably to its accommodation.

In 1851 the south wing of the building was extended at its western end, which has supplied room for twenty-five

* Mr. Fuller died, after an illness of two days, September 1866. He was for many years one of the visiting apothecaries of St. George’s, and most constant and zealous in his duties.

† Mr. Joseph Gunning was the son of the Rev. Joseph Gunning, vicar of Sutton, Suffolk, the nephew of Mr. John Gunning senior, and brother of Mr. John Gunning junior, both surgeons of the Hospital. Died 1860.

additional beds. In 1859 the north and south wings were raised a story, furnishing airy and spacious sleeping-rooms for the nurses (who up to this time had been wretchedly lodged), and also two large and cheerful wards (one for men, and the other for women), in which the convalescents may pass the greater part of the day, with obvious advantage not only to themselves, but also to those patients who are confined to their beds, or are not strong enough to leave the sick-wards.

More convenient accommodation too has been provided for the resident medical officers; and a reading-room has been furnished for the use of the medical students.

These alterations, with a better system of ventilation and warming by hot water, and more convenient baths, have very considerably improved the healthy condition of the Hospital, and rendered it as efficient, in its means and appliances for the relief of the sick, as can well be in premises unfortunately so confined.

To some extent the want of space will be remedied by the Convalescent Hospital at Wimbledon.

In the year 1859 Mr. Atkinson Morley* (proprietor of the Burlington Hotel in Cork Street) bequeathed to St. George's Hospital the savings of many years, for the purpose of erecting and endowing a hospital for the convalescent patients in St. George's Hospital. This legacy (with the accumulation of interest during the five years succeeding his death, as directed by his will), amounting to about 150,000*l.*, was received by the trustees of the Hospital in 1865; and as soon as it became the property of the Hospital, steps were immediately taken to carry out the intentions of Mr. Morley. A Committee of Governors was appointed for this purpose, who were able to purchase a piece of ground at the south-west corner of Wimbledon Common, twenty-eight acres in extent. A design by Mr. Kelly has been approved by the weekly board of Governors; and as soon as the contract with the builder shall have been arranged, the works will be put in hand.

* Mr. Morley, among other legacies, left the following: 5000*l.* to found a medical scholarship at University College, London; 3000*l.* to the parish of St. James's, Westminster, for the maintenance of widows of parishioners; and 1000*l.* to each of the following hospitals, viz. Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, the Lock, St. Mary's, and the Hospital at Margate.

It is obvious that this will prove a great addition to our resources for relieving the sick. It will not only be of advantage in effecting a speedier restoration to health of those who have been suffering from acute disease, but also, by enabling these to leave the Hospital at Hyde Park Corner at an earlier period than they otherwise would, and by the speedier transference of many patients labouring under chronic disorders, it will very considerably augment the number of persons who will receive treatment as in-patients during the year. This will in some measure put St. George's on a par with the larger metropolitan hospitals in respect of the number of cases treated within its walls, and afford a larger field of study for our pupils.

Relief is not only afforded at the Hospital to the sick, but of late years a "Maternity department" has been established, for the purpose of delivering lying-in women at their own homes. It had been in contemplation to have such a department in the early days of the institution. In 1735 a committee recommended that twenty-five pregnant women should be admitted into the Hospital for delivery as soon as room could be found for them. The consideration, however, of the subject was deferred from one quarterly court to another; and apparently no further steps were taken to carry out the scheme, as no mention of it is found in the minutes of the weekly boards.

The first object, undoubtedly, of a hospital is the relief of the sick; but it cannot be said to fulfil its due measure of usefulness unless it contributes to the education of medical practitioners and the advancement of Medicine and Surgery.

It is to the credit of our Governors that in latter years they have acknowledged their obligation in this respect, and have given liberal assistance and encouragement to the maintenance of the Medical School, which for years had been allowed to struggle on without any support or material aid from the funds of the Hospital.

In the infancy of the institution, as soon as the angry feelings engendered by the separation from the Westminster Infirmary had calmed down, amicable relations were established between the managers of the two societies. Resolu-

tions were passed by the Governors of St. George's that the physicians and surgeons might give their services, when required, to the Westminster; and in fact for several years some of the medical officers did from time to time attend at both institutions.*

From the first establishment of St. George's the physicians and surgeons were permitted by the laws of the Hospital to have a limited number of pupils, who attended them in their visits to the wards, and no doubt derived great advantage from seeing their modes of treatment, and learnt those nice distinctions in practice which can scarcely ever be fully conveyed to the student in lectures or books. The surgeons' pupils "dressed" the patients; and both physicians' and surgeons' pupils were present at operations and examinations.

In 1773 John Hunter began to deliver lectures on surgery at Windmill Street, which the pupils of St. George's were allowed to attend gratuitously; but there is not any record of any lectures having been given within the walls of the Hospital till many years afterwards.†

Plans for the formation of a medical school were at various times proposed. In 1783 we find that a proposal had been made (apparently by John Hunter) "for the erection of a medical school on the footing of Guy's," and that "each surgeon should give six lectures on surgery." This scheme, however, was not approved by his colleagues, and reasons were assigned by them for the rejection of it, which for the most part seem to have been dictated by a feeling of opposition to Hunter, and cannot be said to be based on any valid ground of argument.

Again, in 1793, Messrs. Gunning, Walker, and Keate,

* Cheselden operated at both Hospitals. Dr. Basham, physician to the Westminster Hospital, informs me that the table on which Cheselden used to operate at the old infirmary in Castle Lane is still preserved in the Broad Sanctuary, where the present Hospital was established in 1834.

† Ms. letters, &c., relating to the disputes between Hunter and his colleagues, in the possession of Mr. Charles Hawkins (one of the treasurers of St. George's Hospital), who has kindly allowed me to make use of them for this publication; and to whom also I am indebted for the inspection of a Ms. copy of Sir Everard Home's Lectures on Surgery, by the late Dr. Whitlock Nicholl, dated 1808-9.

then surgeons to the Hospital, having been taunted by John Hunter, their colleague, in no measured terms, with "having disgraced the Hospital by their neglect of the pupils," obtained from St. Thomas's, Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, and the London Hospital, reports on the mode of management adopted in the schools connected with these hospitals; and taking these for their guidance, drew up a scheme for the instruction of their own pupils and the formation of a medical school at St. George's.

In May 1793 they presented their report to a committee of the Governors appointed to "examine into the laws relative to the surgeons' pupils." In this they recommend that "an operation shall be performed on a dead body, attended with explanations, or a lecture given on some of the principal parts of surgery, once a week, by one of the surgeons in rotation, during nine months in the year, and that gratis." And after describing the inconvenience to the pupils, and loss of time incurred by their being obliged to run about the town in order to attend lectures, they recommend "that the Governors should give them leave to adopt the mode of discipline and instruction used by other hospitals," and "to bring home the different professors to the Hospital as soon as they can be engaged." To these proposals John Hunter, who had not been consulted either by his colleagues or the committee, objected that "they were in many respects very incomplete, and in some altogether impracticable." The Governors, however, approved of the recommendations of the committee; and though it does not appear that any thing was done towards the formation of a school at that time, several of the regulations they recommended have been acted upon, and are still in force.

I cannot learn that any lectures were given at the Hospital till Sir Everard Home delivered a course of lectures on surgery, either at the end of the century or the beginning of 1800.

Mr. Bacot* informs me that when he became a pupil at St. George's in 1797-8, no physician or surgeon gave lectures at the Hospital; but that during his attendance, which lasted till 1803, a course of lectures on surgery was delivered by Sir Everard Home.

* Formerly co-editor with the late Dr. Macleod of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, and surgeon to the Grenadier Guards.

It was not till 1831 (nearly one hundred years after the institution of the Hospital) that a complete school of medicine and surgery was established within its walls. In the autumn of this year* lectures on the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, materia medica, and midwifery, with clinical lectures by the physicians and surgeons, were delivered in the theatre of the new Hospital, while part of the pupils learnt anatomy and dissected in Windmill Street; part at a new theatre built by Mr. Lane, at his house, adjoining St. George's Hospital, in Grosvenor Place; and chemistry was taught at the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street.

Not long afterwards the lectures at Windmill Street were discontinued, and some disagreement having arisen between Mr. Lane and a majority of the medical officers of St. George's, it was deemed desirable by the latter to have an anatomical theatre, and lectures more closely connected with the hospital staff, and under their entire control.

Suitable premises for this purpose were accordingly engaged in Kinnerton Street, and an anatomical theatre, museum, and lecture-rooms, with all suitable accommodation, presently erected. The capital for this outlay was advanced by the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, and the interest was paid from the fees of the pupils who entered to the anatomical class. This great tax on the anatomical department left little or no remuneration, after all the expenses were paid, for the lecturers. In 1849 the whole financial arrangements of the school were reconsidered, and put on a new and juster footing. Still it was found that the cost of the maintenance of

* The first lecturers were :

Dr. Chambers,	}	Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Dr. Macleod,		
Dr. Wilson		Morbid Anatomy.
Sir Benjamin Brodie,	}	Surgery.
Mr. Cæsar Hawkins,		
Dr. Seymour,	}	Materia Medica.
Dr. Macleod,		
Dr. Henry Davies,	}	Midwifery.
Mr. Stone,		
Mr. Herbert Mayo and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins in	}	Anatomy and Physiology.
Windmill Street,		
Dr. Wilson and Mr. Lane in Grosvenor Place,		

Mr. Brande and Mr. Faraday lectured on Chemistry at the Royal Institution.

the school absorbed nearly all the receipts, and it was thought expedient to bring the subject of the finances of the school under the consideration of the Governors of the Hospital. After a careful deliberation, a majority of the Governors decided that aid ought to be given to the support of the school and medical education, and voted a grant of 200*l.*, "for providing instruction in anatomy and chemistry, and for the rent, taxes, and repairs of the premises in Kinnerton Street." This grant has ever since been annually renewed, and though inadequate to defray the rent and other expenses of Kinnerton Street, is a gratifying earnest of the recognition of the school, and the interest felt by the Governors in the education of the medical students.

Assistance, moreover, has been rendered to the medical department of the Hospital by the grant of salaries to the curator of the pathological museum, and the registrars of the cases admitted into the Hospital, while several Governors have liberally founded prizes for competition, as an incitement and encouragement to industrious pupils.*

The museum of the Hospital contains a very interesting and valuable series of preparations illustrative of morbid anatomy, carefully arranged and catalogued. These have been for many years collected, and are partly the fruits of the labours of successive curators, partly the donation of various private collections and specimens; among these we may particularly mention that of the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, rich in preparations of diseased bones and joints, illustrated by a fine collection of water-colour drawings presented by his son, the present Sir Benjamin Brodie. There is also a collection of beautiful water-colour drawings of disease presented by the late Dr. Seymour. The late Mr. Robert Keate, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, and more recently the late Mr. Stone (sometime lecturer on midwifery at the Hospital), have also enriched the museum with their collections; and the present Marquis of Downshire has also presented many curious specimens.

The number of the preparations is not so large as in some other museums; but they afford ample opportunity for the study of all the varieties of morbid anatomy. They have been

* Vide *infra*, "Prizes and Exhibitions."

most carefully arranged and described in a catalogue published this year, which contains a body of pathological anatomy which may challenge comparison with any work on this subject; and, in addition to this, there is a post-mortem and case register, in which are entered the morbid appearances found in bodies examined by the curator, with a record of the phenomena and symptoms observed during life in each case, appended by the registrars. These books have been kept for more than twenty years, and contain a body of facts of the highest interest and importance for medical study, and we may add, with pride, such as no other hospital can rival.

These are open for inspection to the pupils of the Hospital, and to all others who may wish to consult them (under certain conditions), for several hours in the day, when the curator is in attendance, and every facility is afforded for their examination.

The general management of the School is intrusted to the Medical School Committee (composed of the physicians, surgeons, assistant-physicians, and surgeons), who make all requisite arrangements for the instruction and discipline of the pupils.

This committee is under the control of a Medical School Council (composed of the members of the Medical School Committee and twelve other governors appointed annually by the Weekly Board); their office is mainly to see that the laws and regulations passed by the Weekly Board for the management of the School are properly carried out. This arrangement is found to work with great advantage, preventing hasty decisions in the Medical School Committee, and collisions with the board on medical matters.

Thus a school of medicine has been gradually developed, which, considering the unrivalled advantages in point of situation, the facilities afforded for study in the wards, and the valuable collection of preparations in our pathological museum, may fairly challenge comparison, in almost every respect, with the older and richly-endowed hospitals of the metropolis. But, though our advantages are great, it must be confessed that we have to lament various shortcomings and deficiencies. One of these is the state of our nursing department. The importance of a good staff of nurses to a

hospital everybody admits. But to secure them the hospital itself should be a training-school of nurses. Under our present system we have had a succession of good head-nurses, who are attracted by high wages, for the most part persons of skill and experience. But the assistant and night nurses have been in many instances women without adequate knowledge or conduct; scrubbers of the wards as much as nurses; conscious of their inferiority, and without self-respect, or earnest endeavour to better their condition.

To improve the status of these, and to encourage a higher tone of feeling and principles of action, the attention of the Governors should be particularly directed. To make this department thoroughly effective, it should be the duty of the head and assistant nurses to take charge of the patients by night as well as by day, alternately; as it is obvious that many diseases, as fevers, and most acute disorders, require as careful and skilful nursing in the night-time as they do by day; and there should be young persons learning their business under the tuition of the more experienced nurses. Such a system has been adopted in one or two other hospitals with good effect.* And it is to be hoped that ere long further improvement will be brought about with us, and that the difficulties arising from ultra-religious considerations, mis-statements, and misconceptions, which have hitherto prevented the adoption of a better plan, will not be found insurmountable.

Another disadvantage we labour under is want of space at Hyde Park Corner, that the School may be accommodated in close proximity to the Hospital. And although the Marquis of Westminster, with his usual liberality towards St. George's, has granted the Governors an important addition to the premises of the Hospital, which will render the out-patients' department more convenient and effective, and will enable a larger museum to be erected, yet we still require more space for carrying on the chemical and anatomical studies; it would be very desirable also to have a chapel fit for the performance of divine worship; and though last, yet not least desirable, a college with lodgings, and a common hall for the students and officers of the Hospital.

* Since this was written, some improvement has been made. The assistant nurses are no longer the scrubbers of the wards.

We want, in fact, more money; for though, alas, "the two acres south of the Hospital" are not attainable, St. George's Place, in whole or part, might possibly be purchased. And surely for such an object (as we can scarcely hope for another instance of private munificence like that of Mr. Morley) the friends of the Hospital and those interested in the School might combine to raise the necessary funds, and thus establish the Hospital and School on a thoroughly complete and efficient footing,—a worthy monument of science and charity.

Prizes and Exhibitions.

1. A Clinical prize, founded by the late Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., and continued by his eldest son, is annually awarded for the best report of not less than twelve surgical cases which have occurred in the Hospital during the preceding twelve months.

2. A similar prize, for many years bestowed by the late Dr. Chambers, for the best report of twelve medical cases, has been continued, since his death, by Lewis Powell, Esq.

3. A prize, called the Henry Charles Johnson Memorial Prize for Anatomy, has been founded by Edmund Johnson, Esq., in affectionate remembrance of his brother.

4. In 1853 the late Mr. Serjeant Thompson, joint Treasurer of the Hospital, invested 100*l.* 3¼ per cent stock, for the purchase of a silver medal annually, to be given as a clinical prize for the most deserving pupil of St. George's Hospital.

5. The "William Brown Exhibition" of 40*l.* per annum, tenable for three years, was founded, in 1856, by the widow of William Brown, Esq., formerly a pupil of this Hospital, to be awarded to such candidate as shall show the best general fitness for the exercise of the medical profession, and whose moral conduct shall be in all respects satisfactory.

6. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart., M.D., bequeathed 200*l.* in 3 per cent consols, the dividends to be paid annually "to the pupil of St. George's Hospital whom the Trustees shall in their judgment, by reason of his general good

conduct during the preceding year, consider the most deserving :” and directed that this bequest shall be for ever known as the Prize of Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke for good conduct.

7. At the close of the summer session a general examination of all the pupils is held, when a certificate of proficiency is given to each pupil who passes to the satisfaction of the examiners, and three prizes of ten guineas each are awarded to the pupil of the first, second, and third years, most distinguished in the examinations.

The lives of a few of the most celebrated of our Physicians and Surgeons are to be found in separate biographies, but of the greater number little is now known ; and though no doubt they added something to the general stock of professional knowledge, handed down traditionally from generation to generation in every hospital, only a small number have given to the world the result of their experience in published works. This is the more to be regretted, as the experience of such accomplished physicians as Nevinson, the Warrens, Chambers, and of such skilled surgeons as the Hawkinses, the Gunnings, Keates, and Babington, could have furnished most valuable contributions to medical science.

The short notices, which are appended to the names of the physicians in the following list, are for the most part an abstract of Dr. Munk’s account of them, in his “Roll of the Royal College of Physicians in London;” from which interesting work he has kindly permitted extracts to be made for this publication.

LIST

OF THE

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

FROM ITS FOUNDATION, A.D. 1733-4.

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- TESSIER, GEORGE LEWIS 1733—1735
M.D. Leyden; F.R.C.P.L.; Physician in Ordinary to King George II.; Physician to Chelsea Hospital.
- STUART, ALEXANDER 1733—1736
M.D. Leyden; F.R.C.P.L., F.R.S.; Author of "*Dissertatio de Structurâ et Motu musculari.*"
- WASEY, WILLIAM 1733—1745
M.D. Cantab.; Fellow and President R.C.P.L.
- BROXOLME, NOEL 1733—1735
M.D. and Travelling Fellow, Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.; Physician to H.R.H. Frederick Prince of Wales.
- BURTON, SIMON 1733—1735
M.D. Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.
- ROSS, DAVID 1733—1757
M.D. Rheims; L.R.C.P.L.
- PETERS, CHARLES 1735—1746
M.D. and Radcliffe Travelling Fellow, Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.; Physician Extraordinary to King George II.; Physician-General to the Army.
- BAILLIE, JOHN 1735.
Dr. Baillie's name is not found in the roll of the London College of Physicians, or as a medical graduate of either Oxford or Cambridge.
There is no mention in the Minutes of the Hospital of either his resignation or that of Dr. Hutton, as their places were never filled up, and the original number of physicians (six) was reduced to four.
- HOADLEY, BENJAMIN 1735—1751
Son of the celebrated Bishop of Winchester; M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.; Physician to the Household of King George II. and that of Frederick Prince of Wales.
He published his Gulstonian lectures "*On the Organs of Respiration.*" He was the author also of a comedy, "*The Suspicious Husband.*"

- HUTTON, ADDISON 1736.
M.D. Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.
- DAWSON, AMBROSE 1745—1760
M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.
He published "Thoughts on the Hydrocephalus Internus," and
"Observations on Hydatids in the Heads of Cattle."
- BATT, JOHN THOMAS 1746—1762
M.D. Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.
- CLEPHANE, JOHN 1751—1758
M.D. St. Andrews; L.R.C.P.L.
- GISBORNE, THOMAS 1757—1781
M.D. Cantab.; Fellow and President R.C.P.L.; Physician in Ordinary to King George III.
- MONRO, DONALD 1758—1786
Son of Alexander Monro, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh; M.D. Edinburgh; F.R.C.P.L.; Physician to the Army.
He published his Croonian lectures, with the title of "Prælectiones Medicæ ex Croonii Instituto, annis 1774-1775;" "An Essay on Dropsy and its different Species;" "A Treatise on Mineral Waters;" "Observations on the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers, and of Conducting Military Hospitals, and on the Diseases incident to Soldiers;" "A Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Materia Medica."
- WARREN, RICHARD 1760—1766
M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.; Physician to King George III.
He published two papers in the "Medical Transactions."
- JEBB, RICHARD, SIR, Knight 1762—1769
M.D. Leyden; F.R.C.P.L., F.R.S.; Physician Extraordinary to King George III.; Physician in Ordinary to George Prince of Wales.
- BLANCHARD, WILKINSON 1766—1770
M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.
- WRIGHT, RICHARD 1769—1785
M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.
- PETIT, JOHN LEWIS 1770—1774
M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.
Resigned St. George's, and was elected Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
- BURGESS, JOHN 1774—1787.
M.D. Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.
The valuable collection of the Materia Medica in the College of Physicians was made by Dr. Burgess, and left by him to Mr. E. A. Brande (probably the oldest pupil of St. George's now living); by whom it was presented to the College of Physicians, with an interesting Ms. Memoir of Dr. Burgess, now in the College library.

- MATTHEWS, JOHN 1781—1783
M.D. Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.
- MACKLESTON, W. HAWKINS 1783—1787
M.B. Oxon.
- BARCLAY, JAMES ROBERTSON 1785—1800
Son of the historian, Dr. Robertson; M.D. and Radcliffe Travel-
ling Fellow, Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.; Physician Extraordinary to
the Prince of Wales.
- FORD, JAMES 1786—1793
M.D. Edinburgh; Licentiate R.C.P.L.
- BAILLIE, MATTHEW 1787—1800
M.D. Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L., F.R.S.; Physician Extraordinary to
King George III.
Dr. Baillie (whose great reputation as an anatomist and phy-
sician is still in the recollection of many living, and whose
life has been ably written by Dr. Macmichael in the "Lives of
British Physicians") published in his lifetime "The Morbid
Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human
Body," and gave his anatomical preparations to the College of
Physicians. He bequeathed also all his medical, surgical, and
anatomical books, and the copper-plates of his illustrations of
"Morbid Anatomy," to the College of Physicians; and after
his death his "Lectures and Observations on Medicine" were
published; but only 150 copies were printed, in accordance
with his will.
- PEARSON, GEORGE 1787—1828
M.D. Edinburgh; Licentiate R.C.P.L.; F.R.S.
He lectured on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and the Practice of
Medicine. He published numerous works on Small-pox and
Vaccination, the Materia Medica and Articles of Food, and
"A Syllabus of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine."
- HEBERDEN, WILLIAM 1793—1803
Son of Dr. W. Heberden, the distinguished physician, and author
of "Commentarii de Morborum Historiâ et Curatione;" M.D.
Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.; Physician in Ordinary to King George III.
and the Queen.
He published an English translation of his father's work, "Ob-
servations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases,
particularly of the Plague," and "Morborum Puerilium Epi-
tome."
- NEVINSON, CHARLES 1800—1825
M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.
- PEMBERTON, CHRISTOPHER 1800—1808
M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L., F.R.S.; Physician Extraordinary to
King George III.
He published "A Practical Treatise on various Diseases of the
Abdominal Viscera."
- WARREN, PELHAM 1803—1816
Son of Dr. Richard Warren; M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.

- BANCROFT, EDWARD NATHANIEL** 1808—1811
 Son of Dr. E. Bancroft, F.R.S., author of the "Natural History of Guiana;" M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.; Physician to the Army. The state of his health caused his resignation of St. George's; and for the advantage of a warmer climate, he repaired to Jamaica as Physician of the Forces. Besides some Letters relating to military arrangements connected with the health of the troops, he was the author of "An Essay on the Disease called Yellow Fever; with Observations concerning Febrile Contagions, Typhus Fever, Dysentery, and the Plague;" which embodies the Gulstonian Lectures given by Dr. Bancroft at the College of Physicians, and "A Sequel to an Essay on the Yellow Fever."
- YOUNG, THOMAS** 1811—1829
 M.D. Cantab.; F. and For. Sec. R.S.; Member of the National Institute of France.
 "Eminent in almost every department of human learning." Besides his numerous scientific works, he was the author of "An Introduction to Medical Literature," and "A Practical and Historical Treatise on Consumptive Diseases."
- CHAMBERS, WILLIAM FREDERICK** 1816—1839
 M.D. Cantab.; Physician to King William IV. and Queen Victoria; K.C.H., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.L.
 Lectured at the Hospital on "The Principles and Practice of Medicine" in 1831. Many of his Lectures are published in the "Medical Gazette;" and those on cholera were published separately.
- HEWETT, CORNWALLIS** 1825—1833
 M.D.; Downing Professor of Physic; Cantab. F.R.C.P.L.
- SEYMOUR, EDWARD JAMES** 1828—1846
 M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L., F.R.S.; formerly Lecturer on "Materia Medica" with Dr. Macleod.
 Author of "Diseases of the Ovary," "On Dropsy," "The Medical Treatment of Insanity," and "Thoughts on the Nature and Treatment of several severe Diseases of the Human Body."
 Died May 1866.
- *WILSON, JAMES ARTHUR** 1829—1857
 M.D., and Radcliffe Travelling Fellow, Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.; son of the distinguished anatomist and lecturer, Mr. Wilson.
 Formerly Lecturer on Morbid Anatomy at St. George's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology with Mr. Lane in Grosvenor Place. Author of works on "Spasms, Languor, Palsy, and other Disorders of the Muscular System;" "On Erysipelas and Rheumatic Fevers," &c.
- MACLEOD, RODERICK** 1833—1845
 M.D. Edinburgh; F.R.C.P.L.; Lecturer on the "Principles and Practice of Medicine" at the Hospital, in conjunction with Dr. Chambers, and on the "Materia Medica" with Dr. Seymour.
 He published "Rheumatism and its various Forms"—the substance of his Gulstonian Lectures, illustrated by his hospital experience. He was for many years the editor of the "Medical Gazette."
- * Marked thus are still living.

- HOPE, JAMES . . . the first Assistant Physician, 1834—1839
 Physician, 1839—1841
 M.D. Edin.; L.R.C.P.L.; F.R.S.; Lecturer on Forensic Medicine
 at the Hospital.
 Author of a work on "Morbid Anatomy," and a "Treatise on the
 Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels."
- *NAIRNE, ROBERT . . . Assistant Physician, 1839—1841
 Physician, 1841—1859
 M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.; Commissioner in Lunacy; late Physi-
 cian and Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Physic.
- *PAGE, WILLIAM EMMANUEL . . . Assistant Physician, 1841—1845
 Physician, 1845.
 M.D. Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.; late Lecturer on the Principles and
 Practice of Physic.
- *JONES, HENRY BENCE . . . Assistant Physician, 1845—1846
 Physician, 1846—1862
 M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L., F.R.S.
 Author of "Gravel and Gout," "Animal Electricity," "Animal
 Chemistry, in relation to Stomach and Renal Diseases," &c.
- *PITMAN, HENRY ALFRED . . . Assistant Physician, 1846—1857
 Physician, 1857—1866
 Consulting Physician, 1866.
 M.D. Cantab.; Fellow and Registrar R.C.P.L.; formerly Lecturer
 on Materia Medica, and the Principles and Practice of Physic.
- *FULLER, HENRY WILLIAM . . . Assistant Physician, 1848—1857
 Physician, 1857.
 M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.
 Author of a "Treatise on Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and Sci-
 atica;" "Diseases of the Chest and Diseases of the Heart and
 great Vessels," &c. Formerly Lecturer on Medical Jurispru-
 dence.
- *BARCLAY, ANDREW WHYTE . . . Assistant Physician, 1857—1862
 Physician, 1862.
 M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.
 Author of a "Manual of Medical Diagnosis," "Medical Errors,"
 &c.; Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Physic.
- *OGLE, JOHN WILLIAM . . . Assistant Physician, 1857—1866
 Physician, 1866.
 M.D. Oxon.; F.R.C.P.L.; formerly Curator of the Pathological
 Museum.
 Author of papers "On the Connection between the Pupil of the
 Eye and the Spinal Cord;" "On Hemiplegia from pressure
 upon the Crus Cerebelli," &c.

*WADHAM, WILLIAM . . . Assistant Physician, 1862.
M.D. St. Andrew's; M.R.C.P.L.; Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

*DICKINSON, WM. HOWSHIP . . . Assistant Physician, 1866.
M.D. Cantab.; F.R.C.P.L.
Author of papers "On the Influence of Digitalis upon the Uterus;"
"Diseases of the Kidney;" "Intermittent Hæmaturia," &c.;
Lecturer on Materia Medica.

OBSTETRIC PHYSICIANS.

*LEE, ROBERT Obstetric Physician, 1853—1866
M.D. Edinburgh; F.R.C.P.L.; F.R.S.; formerly Lecturer on Midwifery.
Author of works "On the Ganglia and Nerves of the Uterus;"
"On the Ganglia and Nerves of the Heart;" "On the Pathology and Treatment of some of the most important Diseases of Women," &c.

*CLARKE, JOHN Obstetric Physician, 1866.
M.D. St. Andrew's; M.R.C.P.; Lecturer on Midwifery.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

AMYAND, CLAUDIUS Surgeon, 1733—1737-8
Consulting Surgeon, 1737-8.
F.R.S.; Sergeant Surgeon to King George II.
Contributed several papers to the "Philosophical Transactions"
on surgical subjects.

DICKINS, AMBROSE Surgeon, 1733—1737-8
Consulting Surgeon, 1737-8.
Sergeant Surgeon to King George II.

CHESELDEN, WILLIAM Surgeon, 1733—1737-8
Consulting Surgeon, 1737-8.

F.R.S.; Principal Surgeon to Queen Caroline, wife of King George II.; Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, the Westminster Infirmary, and Chelsea Hospital.

Contributed many papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," and other scientific miscellanies. His chief works are, "Osteographia, or the Anatomy of the Bones;" "Anatomy of the Human Body;" "Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone."

It is stated that out of forty-two persons cut by him for stone only two died, and that on one occasion the operation was performed in fifty-four seconds.

WILKIE, JAMES Surgeon, 1733—1743

MIDDLETON, DAVID Surgeon, 1734-5—1765

WREDEN Surgeon, 1733-4—1737-8

- HAWKINS, CÆSAR** Surgeon, 1735—1774
 Sergeant Surgeon to King George II. and III. Created a baronet by George III., 1776.
 Inventor of the cutting gorget. This improvement is said to have occurred to his mind from the circumstance of a favourite instrument having become thin on one edge by frequent use.
 A remarkably dexterous operator.
 As a striking contrast to modern practice, it is reported that he made 2000*l.* per annum by bleeding alone.
- PAWLETT** Consulting Surgeon, 1737-8
- BROMFIELD, WILLIAM** Surgeon, 1744—1780
 Surgeon to King George III.; Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, of which he was one of the founders. A contributor to the "Philosophical Transactions." He published several anatomical and surgical works, the principal of which are, "Syllabus Anatomicus Humani Corporis Partium;" "Chirurgical Observations and Cases;" "Syllabus Chirurgicus."
- HEWITT, WILLIAM** Surgeon, 1744—1760
- GATAKER, THOMAS** Surgeon, 1760—1768
 Translated Le Dran's Surgery. Author of several essays on anatomical and surgical subjects: "The Structure of the Eye;" "Observations on Venereal Complaints and their Cure;" "Essays on Medical Subjects, with an Introduction on Hemlock, Corrosive Sublimate, and on Caustic Medicines in Cancerous Disorders."
- GUNNING, JOHN** Surgeon, 1765—1798
 Surgeon to King George III.; Surgeon General to the Army.
- HUNTER, JOHN** Surgeon, 1768—1793
 F.R.S.; Surgeon Extraordinary to King George III.
 "The greatest man in the combined character of physiologist and surgeon that the whole annals of medicine can furnish."
Lawrence.
 The collected works of John Hunter were edited in 1835 by Sir J. F. Palmer (now President of the Legislative Assembly of Melbourne, Australia), in four vols. 8vo; to which are prefixed a life of the author, by Dr. Drewry Ottley. The Hunterian museum is his noblest monument—
 " ære perennius,
 Quod non
 Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
 Annorum series, aut fuga temporum."
 Mr. Hunter died in St. George's Hospital, 16th October 1793, in the 65th year of his age.
- HAWKINS, CHARLES** Surgeon, 1774—1783
 Son of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Bart.; Sergeant Surgeon to King George III. His name, as "Master of the College of Surgeons," occurs in their Charter of 1800. Like his father, he had a great reputation as a dexterous operator.
- HAWKINS, GEORGE** Surgeon, 1780—1783
 Son of Mr. Pennell Hawkins, Sergeant Surgeon to King George III., and nephew of Sir Cæsar.
- WALKER, WILLIAM** Surgeon, 1783—1796

- KEATE, THOMAS Surgeon, 1792—1813
 Surgeon to the Prince of Wales (afterwards King George IV.);
 Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital; Surgeon General to the Army.
 Author of "Cases of Hydrocele, with cases of Hernia Vesicæ Uri-
 nariæ and Hernia Incarcerata;" and Observations relating to
 the Discipline of the Army.
- HOME, EVERARD Surgeon, 1793—1827
 Consulting Surgeon, 1827—1829
 Brother-in-law of John Hunter; Sergeant Surgeon to King
 George III. and IV.; created a Baronet 1812; Surgeon to
 Chelsea Hospital.
 He contributed many papers to the "Philosophical Transactions."
 Author of numerous works on surgical subjects, "of great and
 acknowledged value," and "Lectures on Comparative Ana-
 tomy," in which are explained the preparations in the Hun-
 terian Collection, &c., 6 vols. cr. 8vo.
- GRIFFITHS, JOHN Surgeon, 1796—1822
- HAWKINS, CHARLES Surgeon, 1798—1800
 Elected for the second time.
- GUNNING, JOHN, jun. Surgeon, 1800—1823
 Nephew of John Gunning, before mentioned; Surgeon-in-Chief
 to the Army; C.B.
 Served with the army under the Duke of York in Flanders, 1793-4;
 and throughout the Peninsular war, in every siege and action,
 with the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the battle of
 Waterloo.
 He died in Paris in 1863 in his ninetieth year, having retained
 his faculties to the last.
- KEATE, ROBERT Assistant Surgeon, 1800—1813
 Surgeon, 1813—1853
 Nephew of Thomas Keate, before mentioned; Surgeon to Queen
 Charlotte and the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and several
 other members of the Royal Family; Sergeant Surgeon Extra-
 ordinary to King William IV.; Sergeant Surgeon to Queen
 Victoria; Inspector-General of Hospitals; Fellow, and three
 times President, of the College of Surgeons.
 A dexterous operator and excellent surgeon. Contributed to the
 "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions," vol. x. p. 278, "History of
 a Case of Bony Tumour successfully removed from the Head of
 a Female;" vol. xxxii. p. 68, "Case of Exfoliation of the Ante-
 rior Arch of the Atlas, with a Drawing of the Preparation."
- BRODIE, BENJAMIN COLLINS . . . Assistant Surgeon, 1808—1822
 Surgeon, 1822—1840
 President of the Royal Society; and President of the Royal Col-
 lege of Surgeons; Surgeon to King George IV.; Sergeant Sur-
 geon to King William IV. and Queen Victoria; First Presi-
 dent of the General Medical Council.
 Created a Baronet 1834 by King William IV.
 The works of this great surgeon and physiologist have been
 recently published in a collected form, in 3 vols. 8vo, edited
 by Mr. Charles Hawkins (one of the present Treasurers of St.
 George's Hospital); with an Autobiography of the Author, and
 a short record by the Editor of the opinions held by the con-
 temporaries of Sir B. Brodie of his character, and the wide
 influence he exercised on the Medical Profession.
 Sir Benjamin Brodie died 21st October 1862, in the eightieth year
 of his age.

- EWBANK, GEORGE** Surgeon, 1823—1825
- JEFFREYS, HENRY** Surgeon, 1825—1830
 Assistant Surgeon to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.
 Saw much service in the Peninsula. Author of "Practical Observations on the Use of Cubebs, or Java Pepper, in Gonorrhœa," and "Cases in Surgery from Practice at the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary."
 Sir Benjamin Brodie records in his "Autobiography" that he learnt the practice of keeping notes of cases from Mr. Jeffreys, the importance of which habit he strongly recommends in his addresses to the students of St. George's Hospital.
- ROSE, THOMAS** Surgeon, 1827—1829
 Surgeon to the Coldstream Guards.
 Author of a paper published in the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions," vol. viii. p. 347, "Observations on the Treatment of Syphilis; with Cases in which a Cure was effected without the use of Mercury;" and vol. xiv. p. 251, "Observations on Depositions of Pus and Lymph occurring in the Lungs and other Viscera after Injuries of different Parts of the Body."
 Sir Benjamin Brodie, alluding to the friendship which existed between Mr. Rose and himself, considers that it tended very much to the improvement of his own character.
- *HAWKINS, CÆSAR** Surgeon, 1829—1861
 Consulting Surgeon, 1861.
 Grandson of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, Baronet; F.R.S., F.R.C.S.; Sergeant Surgeon to Queen Victoria; President of the College of Surgeons; Member of the General Council of Medical Education; formerly Lecturer on Anatomy in Windmill Street, and Lecturer on Surgery at St. George's Hospital.
 Mr. Cæsar Hawkins is the fourth Sergeant Surgeon in his family; and it is a remarkable circumstance that twice these offices have been held by members of the same family at the same time: Sir Cæsar with his brother, Mr. Pennell Hawkins; the latter with his nephew, Mr. Charles Hawkins.
- BABINGTON, GEORGE GIBBORNE** Assistant Surgeon, † 1829—1830
 Surgeon, 1830—1843
 F.R.C.S.; Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Lecturer on Surgery at St. George's Hospital. Editor of John Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Disease, in Palmer's edition of his works.
 He published his "Hunterian Oration" 1842. It is much to be regretted that he made no other contribution to medical literature, which from his varied and profound learning he was especially fitted to make.
- WALKER, ROBERT** Assistant Surgeon, 1830—1840
 Surgeon, 1840—1843
 Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
- *CUTLER, EDWARD** Assistant Surgeon, 1834—1843
 Surgeon, 1843—1861
 Consulting Surgeon, 1861.
 F.R.C.S.; Consulting Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

† Mr. Babington was the first Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital. Previously Assistants had from time to time been allowed to particular surgeons, when they were unable, from serving with the army, or in some instances from their private professional engagements, to do their duty at the Hospital.

- *TATUM, THOMAS . . . Assistant Surgeon, 1840—1843
 Surgeon, 1843.
 F.R.C.S.; the First Lecturer on Anatomy in Kinnerton Street;
 the present Lecturer on Surgery.
 Author of papers "On Hernia" and "Amputation at the Hip-
 Joint."
- *JOHNSON, HENRY JAMES . . Assistant Surgeon, 1843—1848
 F.R.C.S.; formerly Lecturer on Anatomy in Kinnerton Street.
- JOHNSON, HENRY CHARLES . . Assistant Surgeon, 1843—1853
 Surgeon, 1853—1863
 F.R.C.S.; formerly Lecturer on Anatomy in Kinnerton Street,
 and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at St. George's Hos-
 pital. Died 1863.
- *HEWETT, PRESCOTT GARDNER . Assistant Surgeon, 1848—1861
 Surgeon, 1861.
 F.R.C.S.; formerly Curator of the Pathological Museum; subse-
 quently Lecturer on Anatomy in Kinnerton Street; late Profes-
 sor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons.
 Author of paper "On Injuries of the Head," in Holmes' "System
 of Surgery," &c.
- *POLLOCK, GEORGE DAVID . . Assistant Surgeon, 1853—1861
 Surgeon, 1861.
 F.R.C.S.; Surgeon in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales;
 formerly Curator of the Pathological Museum; subsequently
 Lecturer on Anatomy in Kinnerton Street.
 Author of Articles in Holmes' "System of Surgery," &c.
- *LEE, HENRY . . . Assistant Surgeon, 1861—1863
 Surgeon, 1863.
 F.R.C.S.; formerly Surgeon to King's College Hospital, and Ho-
 norary Fellow of King's College, London; formerly Surgeon
 to the Lock Hospital; Lecturer on Surgical Pathology at St.
 George's Hospital.
 Author of works "On the Consequences and Treatment of Pu-
 rulent Deposits," "Phlebitis," "Varicocele." Contributor to
 Holmes' "System of Surgery," &c.
- *HOLMES, TIMOTHY, M.A. . . Assistant Surgeon, 1861.
 F.R.C.S.; Surgeon to the Metropolitan Police; Lecturer on Ana-
 tomy in Kinnerton Street.
 Editor of "A System of Surgery, Theoretical and Practical; in
 Treatises by various Authors," and contributor of several
 articles in that work, &c.
- *BRODHURST, BERNARD EDWARD . Assistant Surgeon, 1863.
 F.R.C.S.; Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Orthopædic Hospital.
 Author of works "On Curvature of the Spine," "Club-Foot,"
 "Ankylosis," &c.

Governors who have filled the Office of Treasurer.

	Date of Election.
RICHARD ASPINWALL, Esq.	October 26, 1733.
CAPTAIN HUDSON	October 26, 1733.
JOHN ADAM FREDERICK HESSE, Esq.. . . .	January 8, 1762.
CHARLES RAINSFORD, Esq.	April 23, 1773.
CHARLES CARTER, Esq.	March 21, 1777.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.	April 14, 1780.
STEPHEN AISLEY, Esq.	April 14, 1780.
The Rev. SIR RICHARD RYCROFT, Bart.	April 15, 1785.
FRANCIS BURTON, Esq.	October 13, 1786.
JOHN CHAMIER, Esq.. . . .	February 28, 1806.
COLONEL HARNAGE	July 11, 1806.
HENRY HOLLAND, Esq.	December 3, 1824.
CHARLES DRUMMOND, Esq.	May 2, 1827.
SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, Bart.	October 30, 1829.
JOHN VINCENT THOMPSON, Esq.	March 1, 1833.
SIR ARCHER DENMAN CROFT, Bart.	November 16, 1855.
JOHN V. S. TOWNSHEND, Esq. (Marquis Townshend)	November 16, 1855.
VISCOUNT CHELSEA (Earl Cadogan)	June 1, 1860.
CHARLES HAWKINS, Esq.. . . .	January 25, 1865.

STATISTICS OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

Years.	Subscriptions.	Dividends.	Rent.	Donations.	Legacies received in Cash.	Miscellaneous
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
1733 to 1742	22,435 11 8	293 8 2	680 12 10	4,383 4 10	2,119 5 0	17 0
1743 to 1752	29,807 1 6	218 0 0	948 7 0	3,353 14 6	8,560 13 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 8
1753 to 1762	27,573 10 9	2,489 7 4	1,072 17 6	2,291 16 6	9,590 14 0	29 4
1763 to 1772	26,952 12 6	2,801 15 0	1,066 1 0	1,375 9 3	14,320 14 10	90 0
1773 to 1782	21,264 4 0	1,471 17 6	1,025 1 9	2,883 13 0	10,020 8 1	576 11
1783 to 1792	22,222 1 6	2,697 19 8	1,272 5 5	2,931 2 6	6,204 19 0	5,179 14
1793 to 1802	19,974 8 0	4,559 5 4	1,610 6 0	1,571 0 0	5,398 13 4	1,275 17
1803 to 1812	24,635 5 0	6,877 17 11	1,366 17 9	1,319 6 0	3,196 10 8	323 15
1813 to 1822	27,560 3 0	33,048 15 6	1,546 3 0	4,546 12 0	14,185 3 7	472 11
1823 to 1832	32,784 17 0	36,911 9 5	1,488 17 6	505 8 7	28,704 6 8	4,185 11
1833 to 1842	36,605 10 0	29,160 13 2	3,360 0 0	4,036 19 2	9,615 5 5	1,602 16
1843 to 1852	40,352 13 11	25,152 13 2	3,042 12 11	1,545 12 0	15,782 19 1	1,540 5
1853 to 1862	44,395 1 4	34,989 15 5	3,568 10 4	4,164 3 3	78,289 8 10	1,731 5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1863	5,636 18 6	3,943 12 3	334 12 6	621 12 0	4,785 7 2	536 14
1864	5,267 7 6	3,955 1 7	960 11 10	463 11 0	7,720 5 6	1,429 11 1
1865	5,562 17 0	4,107 6 1	1,034 6 7	389 18 0	8,808 6 10	198 0
Totals	393,030 3 2	192,678 17 6	24,378 3 11	36,383 2 7	227,303 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	19,200 6

FROM ITS FOUNDATION IN 1733.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.	Cash received for Stock sold.	Stock purchased or acquired by Wills.	ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Extraordinary Expenses in making additions and alterations in the Building, &c.	In-Patients admitted.	Out-Patients admitted, exclusive of the Maternity Department.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	From 1733 to 1802 there was no particular analysis of the In- and Out-Patients, but the Total numbers of both classes discharged from the Hospital was 206,102.	
9,929 2 6	24,441 1 3	2,646 4 10	22,961 18 6	6,777 1 3		
2,899 4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	311 19 0	3,516 16 0	36,884 2 0	3,715 9 4		
3,047 10 1	1,488 7 1	7,149 15 10	38,264 16 1	...		
6,606 12 7	3,762 7 0	4,650 0 0	47,033 17 3	1,382 5 0		
7,241 15 4	7,519 15 6	4,800 0 0	41,256 19 3	...		
0,508 2 7	1,281 4 10	10,678 3 5	41,366 0 9	698 2 8		
4,389 10 2	5,895 4 0	8,172 9 1	39,480 18 0	...		
7,719 12 4	17,503 15 9	21,736 2 9	57,133 11 11	...	12,198	5,540
1,359 8 7	6,316 10 10	86,162 10 9	79,567 1 2	3,939 4 2	13,660	14,967
4,580 10 2	14,472 19 10	22,642 11 8	94,467 12 5	12,850 16 0	16,072	32,943
4,381 4 3	31,487 15 6	15,634 5 10	109,365 13 7	6,738 0 7	25,461	50,854
7,416 16 1	37,636 9 2	57,703 0 1	117,638 7 9	5,250 4 7	32,607	76,166
7,138 4 10	42,636 14 3	61,313 1 7	154,428 5 3	12,287 12 4	35,553	100,777
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,858 16 7	2,767 10 0	4,000 0 0	14,646 10 3	435 0 7	3,784	14,853
19,796 9 4	3,550 0 0	6,450 0 0	15,688 3 7	800 0 0	4,019	16,370
20,100 14 11	2,661 5 0	8,450 0 0	16,548 16 1	180 2 0	3,736	16,042
92,973 14 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	203,732 19 0	325,705 1 10	926,732 13 10	55,053 15 6*		

* This is exclusive of 51,000*l.* that was expended on the erection of the new Hospital.

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